

Pope John XXIII and to President Kennedy.

It should be pointed out also that the original list of 31 nominees had been announced July 4 by President Kennedy. However, Wilson's book was not available until October. The final choice on the Wilson medal was President Johnson's.

The White House citation for Wilson released December 6 read:

Edmund Wilson, critic and historian. He has converted criticism itself into a creative act while setting for the Nation a stern and uncompromising standard of independent judgment.

Mr. President, the author is indeed "possessed of a stern standard of judgment" where his native country is concerned, while his praise of communism and socialism appears to be quite "uncompromising."

I am aware that Mr. Wilson is "one of our most gifted men of letters"—as Book Week put it. I am also aware that he has no qualms about using adjectives of four letters to describe the United States.

The question that crosses my mind, Mr. President, is: What justification exists for honoring by a President's Freedom Medal a man of Edmund Wilson's philosophy and temperament? And under what system would consideration be given to awarding such an honor to such a man, in view of his utterances of record?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, has morning business been concluded?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1963

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7152) to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public education, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me, to permit me to suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, if I may do so with the understanding that in yielding for that purpose, I shall not lose the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well; I yield for that purpose.

Mr. STENNIS. Then, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. RIBICOFF in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. There will be a live quorum call; but at this time I wish to make a brief statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana may proceed, if there is no objection.

#### COMMENT ON PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR MORSE—SOUTH VIETNAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in the late afternoon on yesterday the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] rose to a point of personal privilege in order to make a statement with reference to the situation in Vietnam. I was unable to remain for the entire statement. But I was in the Chamber long enough to learn that the point of personal privilege was raised that a chief of state took upon himself, according to press reports, to classify the able Senator as a "traitor to the American people."

I do not at this time comment upon the views which the Senator from Oregon holds on Vietnam. He has his views; I have mine; other Senators have theirs. Sometimes they coincide and sometimes they do not.

But on one point I do not believe a single Member of this body will deviate, and that is in stating that the disparaging remarks with reference to the patriotism of the Senator from Oregon are uncalled for. They reveal a lack of understanding of the U.S. system of government and of the role of free and open discussion in a responsible government.

I would be most hopeful that the Ambassador of the United States in Saigon would see to it that the substance of those remarks is noted. At the same time, the Ambassador might explain the operation of the free system of government in our Nation, with which he has had considerable firsthand experience in the Senate.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President—

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President—

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President—

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request for a quorum call?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I merely asked that the previous quorum call, which was to be a live one, be withheld until I had made my statement, with the understanding that immediately afterward I would suggest the absence of quorum.

Mr. GRUENING. I wish to comment on the Senator's statement. I also raise a point of personal privilege.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, since I am asked to yield, and since I have mentioned the name of the Senator from Oregon, I yield to him first.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate very much the statement of the majority leader. It is another proof of his unfailing fairness and his great statesmanship.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. I wish to associate myself with the statement made on Vietnam yesterday by the senior Senator from Oregon, and I wish also to applaud our majority leader for his comment in condemning the insulting and unwarranted slur of Gen. Nguyen Khanh. I feel that I might also rise to a point of personal privilege, as did Senator MORSE, because although I was not mentioned by the chief of state of South Vietnam, Gen. Nguyen Khanh, and condemned by him, as was Senator MORSE, as a "traitor to the American people" I made precisely the same statement which the distinguished Senator from Oregon made for which General Khanh denounced him as "a traitor to the American people."

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, may we have order? I cannot hear the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. GRUENING. I also said that all of South Vietnam was not worth the life of a single American boy. I repeat that statement now. I shall continue to repeat it. I have in my office an enormous flood of mail on our involvement in South Vietnam. I have received more mail on this subject than I have on any other issue on which I have spoken in the 5 years I have been in the Senate. With four exceptions in which the writers differ with my stand, I have received hundreds of letters supporting my position to get our boys out of the firing line which is no place for them to be. Allegedly they—these American boys—are in South Vietnam as advisers, but they are actually in combat uniform and have been for some time. Hence the casualty lists. Hence the more than 200 killed. It is time that the Pentagon stopped deceiving the American people. We have been told that those boys are over there as military advisers. But in fact, Mr. President, they are engaged in combat in a place to which they should never have been sent and for a duty to which they never should have been assigned.

I associate myself fully, as I have all along on this issue, with the senior Senator from Oregon.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair invites the attention of Senators to the fact that the rule of germaneness is in effect.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania is recognized.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the rule of germaneness may be suspended, and that I may be permitted to speak for not to exceed 4 minutes.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

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Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator will withhold his objection, I point out that the Senator could make the same request himself.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I recall that one of the advocates of the rule of germaneness was the Senator from Pennsylvania. It does not seem to me that there is any reason why we should change it at this time. So long as the morning hour will be cut off in 7 minutes, I see no reason why the rule of germaneness should be changed. It ought to apply in the same way to all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business has been closed.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. DOMINICK. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I should like to make the point that when I advocated a rule of germaneness, I advocated a far more stringent one than was adopted; and every time I spoke in support of such a rule I stated that it could be waived by unanimous consent. I assumed normal senatorial courtesy would result in its being waived on most occasions.

Mr. DOMINICK. I would assume that on most occasions there would be available more than 7 minutes for morning hour business.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order ending the morning hour be rescinded and that the Senate continue with morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The pending business is House bill 7152. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, may I be heard?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New York. I had intended to suggest the absence of a quorum; and it will be a live quorum.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, who has the floor?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I thought I had been recognized earlier.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, has the Senator been recognized?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has not been recognized as yet.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator from Illinois had the floor and yielded to the Senator from Mississippi for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum. During the quorum call, the Senator from Montana asked unanimous consent that the order be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in view of the courtesy extended to me and the circumstances which have been explained that the Senator from Illinois be given the recognition which I believe is his due.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have no objection to a quorum call.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, before the quorum call, will the Senator yield for one-half minute on a germane subject?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be glad to do so, but I had previously declined a request of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, with the understanding that the Senator from Illinois will not lose his right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The absence of a quorum has been suggested, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

	[No. 110 Leg.]	
Beall	Hayden	Ribicoff
Boggs	Hruska	Robertson
Burdick	Johnston	Saltinettall
Case	Jordan, Idaho	Scott
Church	Keating	Simpson
Clark	Lausche	Smith
Cooper	Long, La.	Sparkman
Cotton	Mansfield	Stennis
Curtis	McClellan	Symington
Dirksen	McGovern	Walters
Dominick	McNamara	Williams, N.J.
Douglas	Metcalf	Williams, Del.
Goldwater	Morse	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Mundt	
Hart	Pearson	

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENBER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MCINTYRE], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], the

Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] is absent because of illness.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] and the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

#### CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1963

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7152) to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public education, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has been recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield for a brief announcement?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Senators are aware—without my mentioning the specific number of minutes required—how long it took to obtain this live quorum.

Senators also know how long it took to obtain live quorums yesterday.

Senators are also aware of the fact that the floor manager in charge of the bill, the distinguished deputy majority leader, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], asked and received unani-